

# SCA

fore risen one fifth in value, than a tradesman of London will sell his commodity cheaper to the life of Man, because money is scarce there. *Locke.*

2. Rare; not common. The scarcest of all is a *Pescennius Niger* on a medallion well preserved. *Addison.*

SCARCE. } *adv.* [from the adjective.]

SCARCELY. } 1. Hardly; scanty.

A thing which we so little hoped to see, that even they which beheld it done *scarcely* believed their own senses. *Hooker.*

When we our betters see bearing our woes, We *scarcely* think our miseries our foes. *Shak. King Lear.*

Age, which unavoidably is but one remove from death, and consequently should have nothing about it but what looks like a decent preparation for it, *scarce* ever appears, of late days, but in the high mode, the haunting garb, and utmost gaudery of youth. *South.*

You neither have enemies, nor can *scarce* have any. *Dryden.*

2. With difficulty. He *scarcely* knew him, striving to disown His blotted form, and blushing to be known. *Dryden.*

Slowly he fails, and *scarcely* stems the tides; The pressing water pours within her sides. *Dryden.*

SCARCENESS. } *n. f.* [from *scarce*.]

SCARCITY. } 1. Smallness of quantity; not plenty; penury.

Scarcity and want shall shun you; Ceres' blessing is on you. *Shakespeare.*

Raphael writes thus concerning his Galatea: to paint a fair one, 'tis necessary for me to see many fair ones; but, because there is so great a *scarcity* of lovely women, I am constrained to make use of one certain idea, which I have formed in my fancy. *Dryden's Description.*

Corn does not rise or fall by the differences of more or less plenty of money, but by the plenty and *scarcity* that God sends. *Locke.*

In this grave age, when comedies are few, We crave your patronage for one that's new, And let the *scarcity* recommend the rare. *Addison.*

They drink very few liquors that have not lain in fresco, inasmuch that a *scarcity* of show would raise a mutiny at Naples. *Addison.*

2. Rareness; infrequency; not commonness. They that find fault with our store, should be least willing to reprove our *scarcity* of thanksgivings. *Hooker.*

Since the value of an advantage is enhanced by its *scarcity*, it is hard not to give a man leave to love that most which is most serviceable. *Collins on Pride.*

To SCARE. *v. a.* [from *scare*, Italian. *Skinner.*] To fright; to frighten; to affright; to terrify; to strike with sudden fear. They have *scared* away two of my best sheep, which, I fear, the wolf will sooner find than the master. *Shakespeare.*

Poor Tom hath been *scared* out of his good wits. *Shakespeare.*

My grained ash an hundred times hath broke, And *scared* the moon with splinters. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

The noise of thy cross-bow Will *scare* the herd, and so my shoot is lost. *Shak. H. VI.*

Scarecrows are set up to keep birds from corn and fruit; and some report that the head of a wolf, whole, dried, and hanged up in a dovehouse, will *scare* away vermin. *Bacon.*

The wing of the Irish was so grievously either galled or *scared* therewith, that being strangers, and in a manner neutrals, they had neither good heart to go forward, nor good liking to stand still, nor good assurance to run away. *Hayward.*

The light Waves threaten now, as that was *scared* by fire. *Waller.*

One great reason why mens good purposes so often fail, is, that when they are devout, or *scared*, they then in the general resolve to live religiously. *Calamy's Sermons.*

Let wanton wives by death be *scared*; But, to my comfort, I'm prepar'd. *Prior.*

SCARECROW. *n. f.* [from *scare* and *crow*.] An image or clapper set up to fright birds: thence any vain terror. Thereat the *scarecrow* waxed wondrous proud, Through fortune of his first adventure fair, And with big thundering voice revild him loud. *Po. Queen.*

No eye hath seen such *scarecrows*: I'll not march through Coventry with them, that's flat. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

We must not make a *scarecrow* of the law, Setting it up to fear the birds of prey, And let it keep one shape, 'till custom make it Their perch, and not their terror. *Shakespeare.*

Many of those great guns, wanting powder and shot, stood but as cyphers and *scarecrows*. *Raleigh.*

A *scarecrow* set to frighten fools away. *Dryden.*

SCAREFEAR. *n. f.* [from *scare* and *fear*.] A fright by fire; a fire breaking out so as to raise terror. The drum and trumpet, by their several sounds, serve for many kind of advertisements; and bells serve to proclaim a *scarefire*, and in some places water-breaches. *Heldar.*

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SCARF. *n. f.* [from *scarf*, French.] Any thing that hangs loose upon the shoulders or dress. The matrons flung their gloves, Ladies and maids their *scarfs* and handkerchiefs, Upon him as he pass'd. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

Will you wear the garland about your neck, or under your arm, like a lieutenant's *scarf*? *Shakespeare.*

Is there, with humid bow, Waters th' odorous banks, that blow Flowers of more mingled hue Than her purpled *scarf* can show. *Milton.*

Titian, in his triumph of Bacchus, having placed Ariadne on one of the borders of the picture, gave her a *scarf* of a vermilion colour upon a blue drapery. *Dryden.*

The ready nymphs receive the crying child; They swath'd him with their *scarfs*. *Dryden.*

My learned correspondent writes a word in defence of large *scarves*. Put on your hood and *scarf*, and take your pleasure. *Swift.*

To SCARF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To throw loosely on. My sea-gown *scarf* about me, in the dark Grop'd I to find them out. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

2. To dress in any loose vesture. How like a younker, or a prodigal, The *scarfed* bark puts from her native bay, Hugg'd and embraced by the trumpet wind! *Shakespeare.*

Come, feeling night, Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day. *Shak. Macbeth.*

SCARFESKIN. *n. f.* [from *scarf* and *skin*.] The cuticle; the epidermis; the outer scaly integuments of the body. The *scarf-skin*, being uppermost, is composed of several layers of small scales, which lie thicker according as it is thicker in one part of the body than another: between these the excretory ducts of the military glands of the true skin open. *Chapman.*

SCARIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *scarification*, Lat. *scarification*, French; from *scarify*.] Incision of the skin with a lancet, or such like instrument. It is most practised in cupping. Hippocrates tells you, that, in applying of cups, the *scarification* ought to be made with crooked instruments. *Arbutnot.*

SCARIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *scarify*.] One who scarifies. 1. He who scarifies. 2. The instrument with which scarifications are made. To SCARIFY. *v. a.* [from *scarify*, Lat. *scarifier*, Fr.] To let blood by incisions of the skin, commonly after the application of cupping-glasses. Washing the salts out of the eschar, and *scarifying* it, I dress'd it. *Wijeman's Surgery.*

You quarter foul language upon me, without knowing whether I deserve to be cupped and *scarified* at this rate. *Spenser.*

SCARLET. *n. f.* [from *scarlat*, French; *scarlat*, Ital.] A colour deeply red, but not flaming; cloth dyed with a scarlet colour. If we live thus tamely, To be thus jaded by a piece of *scarlet*, Farewell nobility. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Amid' the circus roars; provok'd from far By sight of *scarlet* and a sanguine war. *Dryden.*

Would it not be insufferable for a learned professor, and that which his *scarlet* would blush at, to have his authority of forty years standing in an instant overturned. *Locke.*

SCARLET. *adj.* [from the noun.] Of the colour of scarlet; red deeply died. I conjure thee, By her high forehead and her *scarlet* lip. *Shak. Re. and Jul.*

Thy ambition, Thou *scarlet* fin, robb'd this bewailing land Of noble Buckingham. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

The Chinese, who are of an ill complexion, being olivaceous, paint their cheeks *scarlet*. *Bacon.*

The *scarlet* honour of your peaceful gown. *Dryden.*

SCARLETBEAN. *n. f.* [from *scarlet* and *bean*.] A plant. The *scarletbean* has a red husk, and is not the best to eat in the shell, as kidneybeans; but is reputed the best to be eaten in Winter, when dry and boiled. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SCARLETOAK. *n. f.* The ilex. A species of oak. SCARMAGE. } *n. f.* [For skirmish. *Spenser.*]

SCARMOGE. } Such cruel game my *scarmages* difarms; Another war, and other weapons I, Do love, when love does give his sweet alarms. *Po. Queen.*

SCARP. *n. f.* [from *scarpe*, French.] The slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards the fields. SCARCH. *n. f.* [from *scarce*, French.] A kind of horsebit for bridles. SCARCHES. *n. f.* [from *scarce*, French.] Stilts to put the feet in to walk in dirty places. SCATK. *n. f.* [from *skider*, Swedish; *skid*, Ilandick.] A kind of wooden shoe, with a steel plate underneath, on which they slide over the ice. To

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To SCATE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To slide on scates. SCATE. *n. f.* [from *scatus*, Latin.] A fish of the species of thornback. SCATEBROUS. *adj.* [from *scatebræ*, Latin.] Abounding with springs. To SCATH. *v. a.* [from *scathan*, Saxon; *schaden*, Dut.] To waste; to damage; to destroy. As when heaven's fire Hath *scath'd* the forest oaks, or mountain pines, With finger'd top their flately growth, though bare, Stands on the blasted heath. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b. i.*

SCATH. *n. f.* [from *scath*, Saxon.] Waste; damage; mischief; depopulation. *Scath* in Scotland denotes spoil or damage: as, he bears the *scath* and the scorn. A proverb. She suborned hath This crafty messenger, with letters vain, To work new woe and unprovided *scath*. *Fairy Queen.*

The ear that budded fair is burnt and blasted, And all my hoped gain is turn'd to *scath*. *Spenser.*

He bore a spiteful mind against king Edward, doing him all the *scath* that he could, and annoying his territories. *Spenser.*

My proud one doth work the greater *scath*. *Spenser.*

Through sweet allurements of her lovely hue, They placed them in Rhodes, where daily doing great *scath* to the Turk, the great warrior Soliman, with a mighty army, so overlaid them, that he won the island from them. *Knolles.*

Still preserv'd from danger, harm, and *scath*, By many a sea and many an unknown shore. *Fairfax.*

SCATHFUL. *adj.* [from *scath*.] Mischivous; destructive. A bawling vessel was he captain of, For shallow draughts, and bulk unprizable, With which such *scathful* grapple did he make, That very envy, and the tongue of loss, Cried fame and honour on him. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*

To SCATTER. *v. a.* [from *scatteren*, Dutch.] 1. To throw loosely about; to sprinkle. Where cattle pastur'd late, now *scatter'd* lies With carcases and arms th' enanguin'd field. *Milton.*

Teach the glad hours to *scatter*, as they fly, Soft quiet, gentle love, and endless joy. *Prior.*

Voracious, swallow'd what the liberal hand Of bounteous *scatter'd* o'er the savage year. *Thomson.*

2. To dissipate; to disperse. A king, that sitteth in the throne of judgment, *scattereth* away all evil with his eyes. *Poet. xx. 8.*

The Lord shall cause his glorious voice to be heard with *scattering* and tempest and stones. *Is. xxx. 30.*

Samuel came not to Gilgal, and the people were *scattered* from Saul. *1 Sa. xiii. 8.*

Adam by this from the cold sudden damp Recovering, and his *scatter'd* spirits return'd. *Milton.*

3. To spread thinly. Why should my muse enlarge on Libyan swains, Their *scatter'd* cottages and ample plains. *Dryden.*

To SCATTER. *v. n.* To be dissipated; to be dispersed. Sound diffuseth itself in rounds; but if that which would *scatter* in open air, be made to go into a canal, it gives greater force to the found. *Bacon.*

The fun Shakes from his noon-day throne the *scattering* clouds. *Them.*

SCATTERINGLY. *adv.* [from *scattering*.] Loosely; dispersedly. The Spaniards have here and there *scattering*, upon the sea-coasts, set up some towns. *Albat.*

Those drops of prettiness, *scattering*ly sprinkled amongst the creatures, were designed to delectate and exalt our conceptions, not to inveigle or detain our passions. *Boyle.*

SCATTERLING. *n. f.* [from *scatter*.] A vagabond; one that has no home or settled habitation. Such loose and *scatterling*s cannot easily, by any ordinary officer, be gotten, when challenged for any such fact. *Spenser.*

Gathering unto him all the *scatterlings* and outlaws out of all the woods and mountains, in which they long had lurked, he march'd forth into the English pale. *Spenser on Ireland.*

SCATURIENT. *adj.* [from *scaturiens*, Latin.] Springing as a fountain. SCATURIGINOUS. *adj.* [from *scaturigo*, Latin.] Full of springs or fountains. SCAVENGER. *n. f.* [from *scapan*, to shave, perhaps to sweep, Saxon.] A petty magistrate, whose province is to keep the streets clean. Since it is made a labour of the mind, as to inform mens judgments, and move their affections, to resolve difficult places of Scripture, to decide and clear off controversies, I cannot see how to be a butcher, scavenger, or any other such trade, does at all qualify men for this work. *South's Sermons.*

Dick the *scavenger*, with equal grace, Flirts from his cart the mud in Walpole's face. *Swift.*

SCAVENGER. *n. f.* [French; *scavenger*, Latin.] A villain; a wicked wretch. A word introduced unnecessarily from the French by a Scottish author. Scavengers can by no arts stifle the cries of a wounded conscience. *Gibson.*

# SCE

SCENARY. *n. f.* [from *scene*.] 1. The appearances of place or things. He must gain a relish of the works of nature, and be conversant in the various *scenery* of a country life. *Addison.*

2. The representation of the place in which an action is performed. The progress of the found, and the *scenery* of the bordering regions, are imitated from *Aen. vii.* on the founding the horn of Alecto. *Pope.*

3. The disposition and confection of the scenes of a play. To make a more perfect model of a picture, is, in the language of poets, to draw up the *scenery* of a play. *Dryden.*

SCENE. *n. f.* [from *scena*, Latin; *scène*, French.] 1. The stage; the theatre of dramatick poetry. Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm, A sylvan *scene*; and as the ranks ascend Shade above shade, a woody theatre Of stateliest view. *Milton.*

2. The general appearance of any action; the whole contexture of objects; a display; a series; a regular disposition. Now prepare thee for another *scene*. *Milton.*

A mute *scene* of sorrow, mixt with fear; Still on the table lay the unfinished cheer. *Dryden.*

A larger *scene* of action is display'd, And, rising hence, a greater work is weigh'd. *Dryden.*

Ev'ry several place must be A *scene* of triumph and revenge to me. *Dryden.*

When rising Spring adorns the mead, A charming *scene* of nature is display'd. *Dryden.*

Eternity! thou pleading, dreadful thought! Through what variety of untry'd beings, Through what new *scene* and changes must we pass! *Addison.*

About eight miles distance from Naples lies a very noble *scene* of antiquities: what they call Virgil's tomb is the first. *Addison on Italy.*

Say, shepherd, say, are these reflections true? Or was it but the woman's fear that drew This cruel *scene*, unjust to love and you. *Prior.*

3. Part of a play. It shall be so my care To have you royally appointed, as if The *scene* you play were mine. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

Our author would excuse these youthful *scenes* Begotten at his entrance. *Granville.*

4. So much of an act of a play as passes between the same persons in the same place. If his characters were good, The action great, yet circumscrib'd by time, The words not forc'd, but sliding into rhyme, He thought, in hitting these, his business done. *Dryden.*

5. The place represented by the stage. The king is set from London, and the *scene* Is now transported to Southampton. *Shakespeare. Hen. V.*

6. The hanging of the theatre adapted to the play. The alteration of *scenes* feeds and relieves the eye, before it be full of the same object. *Bacon.*

SCENICK. *adj.* [from *scenic*, Fr. from *scene*.] Dramatick; theatrical; With *scenick* virtue charm the rising age. *Anonym.*

SCENOGRAPHICAL. *adj.* [from *scenographia*, Gr.] Drawn in perspective. SCENOGRAPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *scenographically*.] In perspective. If the workman be skilled in perspective, more than one face may be represented in our diagram *scenographically*. *Mort.*

SCENOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [from *scenographia*, Gr.] The art of perspective. SCENT. *n. f.* [from *scen*, to smell, French.] 1. The power of smelling; the smell. A hunted hare treads back her mazes, crosses and confounds her former track, and uses all possible methods to divert the *scent*. *Swift's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. The object of smell; odour good or bad. Belman cried upon it at the meereft loss, And twice to-day pick'd out the dullest *scent*. *Shakespeare.*

The plague, they report, hath a *scent* of the smell of a melow apple. *Bacon.*

Good earth, newly turned up, hath a freshness and good *scent*. *Bacon.*

Good *scents* do purify the brain, Awake the fancy, and the wits refine. *Davies.*

Partake The season, prime for sweetest *scents* and airs. *Milton.*

Exulting, 'till he finds their nobler sense Their disproportion'd speed does recompense; Then curses his conspiring feet, whose *scent* Betrays that safety which their swiftness lent. *Denham.*

Chearful health, His duteous handmaid, through the air improv'd, With lavish hand diffuses *scents* ambrosial. *Prior.*

3. Chace followed by the smell. He gained the observations of innumerable ages, and travelled upon the same *scent* into Ethiopia. *Temple.*

To